Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

NUMBER 1343.] WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 28, 1796. [VOLUME X.

A CARD.

If Monſieur G. H. SÖHLE,

Who left Bordeaux the 20th June laſt, and arrived at Boſton about the middle of Auguſt, in the ſchooner Jane, is in Philadelphia, he is requeſted to call on Joſeph Anthony & Co. No. 5, Cheſnut-ſtreet, who will give him ſome information of importance.

December 24, 1796. §

Clocks and Watches.

LESLIE AND PRICE,

No. 79, MARKET-STREET, *PHILADELPHIA,*

HAVE IMPORTED, by the late arrivals from London, a large aſſortment of *WARRANTED WATCHES*, conſiſting of horizontal, capp'd and jewel'd Gold Watches, with ſecoads, of ſuperior workmanſhip and elegance; alſo capp'd and jewel'd and plain Gold Watches; capp'd & jewell'd, capp'd, ſeconds, day of the month, and plain Silver Watches; eight day & chamber Clocks; elegant French Clocks with marble frames; eight day and thirty hour, braſs works, &c.

December 22, 1796. d2m

Imported from London & Liverpool,

EARTHEN WARE, in crates and hogſheads, well aſſorted

Wine Bottles in hampers
Window Glaſs of all ſizes
Two caſes of ſtationary
One cheſt of yellow Jeſuits Bark
Two caſes of Roll Arnotta
A ſmall conſignment of Roſe Blankets, Flannels, Baizes, Broad-cloths, Coatings, Plains, &c.
Paints of various colors.
Baſket ſalt in hogſheads.

Alſo on hand,

Madeira wine, very old, in pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks
Holland gin in pipes, firſt quality
Anchors of different ſizes
A few trunks of ladies French ſhoes aſſorted
Silk nankeen, &c.
Likewiſe an aſſortment of Dutch goods, conſiſting of Oſnabergs, tickenbergs, bed-ticks, ſtripes, checks.
Morlaix linen, platillas, ravens duck, Britannias, &c.

And for ſale by the package only by

Thomas & John Ketland.

Walnut-ſtreet Wharf.

Nov. 15. eotf

FOR SALE,

The faſt-ſailing ſchooner ORION;

Seventy tons burthen; fifteen months old; her frame is of the beſt of white oak: ſhe is a faithful built veſſel, handſomely finiſhed off and well found in every particular; is ready to receive a cargo on board, and can be put to ſea without any expence on her hull, ſails or rigging: ſhe ſtows ſix hundred barrels; has a handſome cabin and ſteerage, and a half deck which will ſtow from ſeventy-five to eighty barrels; has been newly caulked, graved and painted. For terms apply to BENJAMIN RHODES,

At No. 170, corner of Market and Fifth-ſtreets,

Or to the Captain on board ſaid ſchooner at Meſſrs. Willis and Yardley's wharf, adjoining Cheſnut-ſtreet wharf; where there is for ſale

Excellent pickled Salmon in barrels, the beſt of American Meſs Beef, and ſome very excellent Boſton manufactured Chocolate.

December 26 §

For Sligo and Killibegs,

The American Ship NANCY,

Cuthbert Riggs, maſter.

Will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage apply to

William Bell;

Who has for ſale,

4 Trunks Printed Cottons, well aſſorted
3 Bales Iriſh Flannels, and 2 boxes Linens
25 Pipes Brandy
Madeira Wine; Indigo. Ruſſia Matts.

Alſo,

A few barrels Prime IRISH BEEF, PORK, OATMEAL, &c.

November 11, 1796, mwftf

FOR SALE,

THE SHIP MARY,

SAMUEL PARKER, MASTER,

Two hundred tons burthen. Apply to JOSEPH ANTHONY, & Co.

If the MARY is not ſold in a few days, ſhe will take freight for Hamburg. Apply as above.

October 31. d

For Sale, or Charter,

The Ship *DIANA,*

SAMUEL PILE, Maſter,

Burthen 205 47-95 tons regiſter, built in Philadelphia in the year 1792, of live oak and red cedar, and was ſheathed 13 months ago, ſhe has juſt had a compleat out-fit, and may be ſent to ſea at a very trifling expence.

For terms apply to

Philip Nicklin & Co.

Who have for ſale on board ſaid veſſel,

27 caſks of fine yellow paint.
9 boxes and 12 bundles of writing ſlates.
1 box ink ſtands and note preſſes.
14 bales of ſail canvaſs.

And on hand,

Imperial, Hyſon, and, Souchong } TEAS.

40,000 pieces Nankeens of the firſt quality.
19 tubs Quickſilver.
2 cheſts Bandanno handkerchiefs.
A few cheſts Mancheſter goods well aſſorted in Corduroys, thickſets, Ginghams, Muſlinets, Dimities, &c.
3 boxes black ſewing ſilk.
180 crates Queens ware well aſſorted.
10 tons ſheet lead.
Nails aſſorted, flat and ſharp points.
London Particular, London Market, New-York Market, } Madeira Wine in pipes and hogſheads.
40 pipes and 10 hogſheads Teneriffe wine.
8 tierces Snake Root.
230 logs Mahogany.

Nov. 7. tth&ſtf

Bank of Pennſylvania, 15th Dec. 1796.

The Stockholders are requeſted to meet At the Bank on Thurſday, the twenty-ninth inſtant, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

By order of the Board,

ROBERT RALSTON, Caſhier,

§t29th Pro tem.

FASHIONABLE WAISTCOATING.

GEORGE DOBSON, No. 25,

SOUTH THIRD-STREET,

Has received per the Diana, from London,

Clouded and ſtriped Spaniſh Swanſdown
Clouded Erminats and Moleſkins
Striped do. and do.
Figured Manillas
Scarlet figured Erminets
Printed Florinetts
Do. Caſſinets and Caſſimeres
Superfine printed Quiltings, neweſt patterns

Alſo, per different arrivals,

A large and general aſſortment of Dry Goods,

Suitable to the preſent and approaching ſeaſon.

November 5. dtf

Inſurance Company of North-America.

THE STOCKHOLDERS in this company are deſired to take notice that the ſecond Tueſday in January, (being the 10th day of the month) is the day fixed by charter for the election of twenty-five Directors for the enſuing year.

The election will be held at their office, and commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The ſubject of the bye-laws of the Corporation will be ſubmitted to their conſideration at this meeting.

EBENEZER HAZARD, Sec'ry.

Dec. 12. tth10J

FOR SALE,

At Whiteſides' Tea Ware-Houſe,

No. 99, *North Second Street.*

Imperial, Hyſon, Young Hyſon, } Freſh Teas. { Hyſon Skin. Souchong, Bohea

Dec. 9. 3taw3m.

INSURANCE COMPANY of the State of Pennſylvania.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that an election for thirteen Directors to ſerve for one year, will be held at the Company's Office, on Monday the 9th January next, at 11 o'clock.—And agreeably to the act of incorporation a ſtatement of the affairs of the company, will then be laid before them.

SAMUEL W. FISHER, Sec'y.

Philadelphia, December 19, 1796. d t 9th Jan.

Philadelphia and Lancaſter Turnpike Road Company.

A Meeting of the Stockholders for the Election of a Preſident, Managers, and other officers, will be held at the Company's office on Monday the 9th Jan. next, at 10 o'clock.

By the Board.

WM. GOVETT, Sec'ry.

December 8, 1796. 1awtiſtJ.dtg h

Imported in the late arrivals from Europe and the Weſt-Indies,

Holland Gin, in pipes

Choice St. Croix Sugar and Rum
Martinique Moleſſes, in hogſheads
Choice old Liſbon Wine, in pipes and quarter-caſks
London Particular & London Market Madeira Wine, in pipes, half-pipes and quarter-caſks
Malmſey Madeira Wine, in pipes and quarter-caſks
Teneriffe Wine, in pipes
Ruſſia & Flemiſh Sheeting and Ravens Duck, in caſes
Window Glaſs, 8 by 10, in boxes
Coffee Mills and Straw Knives, in caſks
Mill Saws and Croſs-cut Saws, in boxes

Alſo, on hand,

A few cheſts of Bohea Tea; Jeſuits Bark; Aſſafœtida and Tapioca; and a few bales of Coſſaes, Baftas, Gurrahs, Bandanna and Muſlin Handkerchiefs, and a complete aſſortment of 5-4 and 6-4 Boulting Cloths.

For Sale by

Pragers & Co.

October 20 d2wm&tham

For Sale,

By the Subſcribers—In PENN-STREET,

65 Pipes Excellent Madeira Wine,

Imported by the Eagle.

WILLINGS & FRANCIS.

Nov. 30 w&f

Elegant Bruſſels & Turkey Carpeting,

For ſale by George Dobſon, No. 25, South Third-ſtreet.

December 15. dtf

Women's Cloaks.

GEORGE DOBSON,

No. 25, South Third-ſtreet,

Has juſt received, per Eagle, Capt. Foſdick, via London, an aſſortment of

Scarlet, Drab, Purple and Pearl } Cloaks trimmed with fur and ermine.

December 15. §

Juſt Arrived,

Per ſchooner Daphne, Captain Morſe, from Aux-Cayes,

A Cargo of SUGAR and COFFEE.

Alſo, per brig Betſey, Captain White, from the Iſle of France,

72 Hogſheads, 1 puncheon, and 25 caniſters, of Batavia Sugar
45 Hogſheads Pepper of Malabar
65,000 lb. Coffee
23,000 Cotton
4,000 Indigo——For Sale by

F. Coppinger,

No. 221, South Front-ſtreet

December 21 §

New-England Rum, Salmon, Beef, Chocolate, Rice, Boſton mould and dipt Candles, a few quarter-caſks of Sherry Wine, a few barrels of Cyder, and a few quintals of excellent Table COD-FISH—for ſale by

Ezekiel Hall,

No. 42, North Water-ſtreet.

December 14th, 1796.

A few hogſheads of choice N. E. Rum, and a quantity of LARD, for ſale;

Enquire at No. 71, North Water-ſtreet.

December 24 d1w

Freſh Garden, Graſs and Flower-Seeds, Roots, &c. &c.

This day landing from the ſhip Eagle, captain Foſdick, from London,

And FOR SALE by

GOLDTHWAIT & MOORE,

Corner of Walnut and Second-ſtreets,

A moſt capital and extenſive Aſſortment of

GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER-SEEDS, ROOTS, &c. &c.

Among which are,

Five kinds	Aſparagus	Three kinds	Creſſes
Four	Berecole	Twelve	Onion
Twenty-five	Beans	Thirteen	Radiſh
Six	Beets	Fifteen	Turnip
Eleven	Brocoli	Fifteen	Peas
Twenty-ſix	Cabbage	Six	Savoy
Six	Carrot	Four	Parſnip
Three	Cauliflower	Twenty-three	Melon
Five	Celery	Twenty-one	Lettuce
Ten	Cucumber		

Common and Lemon Thyme
Curled leaf and ſprigged Parſley
Pot Marygold Pot Marjorum
Balm Thyme Mangel Wurtzel
Leek Kail Shallots
Rape Seed Rye Graſs Saint Foin Lucerne
Red and white Clover Timothy, &c. &c.

With a curious collection of the moſt eſteemed

FLOWER-SEEDS and ROOTS,

Being the moſt extenſive ever imported into this city. The above are from a capital Seedſman in London, and are warranted freſh and good.

Printed catalogues may be had by applying as above.

Dec. 17. dtf.

Juſt Landing,

At South ſtreet wharf, from on board the ſhip Sedgley, Captain Hodge, from St. Peterſburg,

The following Goods:

Ruſſia Sail Duck, firſt quality.
Do. Sheeting do.
Do. Diaper.
Do. Huckaback.
Do. Craſh.
Do. Mould Candles, 4, 5 and 6, to the lb. of the Engliſh ſize.
Do. White Candle Tallow.
Do. White Soap in ſmall boxes.
Do. Cordage of fine yarn.
Ravens Duck.
Iſinglaſs, 1ſt and 2nd ſort.
Horſe Hair uncurled.
Ruſſia Bar Iron.
Do. Hoop Iron.
Do. Nail Rods.
10 Tons Oakum and Junk.
St. Peterſburg Clean Hemp.

For Sale by

Philips, Cramond, & Co.

October 12. §

Old London particular Madeira Wine,

Landing from on board the barque Eagle, Capt. Bates and for ſale by ROBERT ANDREWS,

No. 86, South Wharves.

November 29. eodtf

Cheap French China.

THE ſubſcribers finding it impoſſible to ſupply their ſtore with any more China from France, the prices being too immoderate in the manufactories, give notice that they will ſell at prime coſt the remaining ſtock on hand, conſiſting of

Deſſert Setts,
Tea-Table Setts
Separate Cups and Saucers
Groupes and Figures
Alabaſter Vaſes
Looking Glaſſes, in gilt frames,
Beſides India Japan'd Toilet Deſks, Chairs, Tables nad Quadrille Boxes.

PASQUIER & Co.

No. 91, South Second-ſtreet.

December 5th. tts

For Sale,

By J. WARDER, PARKER & Co.

An Invoice of Cordage,

Conſiſting of different ſizes, from 12 inch cables down to rope of 2 inches, of different lengths: Imported in the ſhip Swift, from Hull, and entitled to drawback.

Sept. 27. dtf

SWANN'S

Riding School, Horſe Academy & Infirmary.

Adjoining the Public Square, Market Street.

T. SWANN

RETURNS his ſincere thanks to thoſe gentlemen by whom he has been employed, during his reſidence in this City, and flatters himſelf that the ſucceſs of his efforts, in the numerous, obſtinate and dangerous diſeaſes in Horſes, in which he has been conſulted, together with his moderate charges, will ſecure their future favors and recommendation.

He now begs leave to inform them and the public at large that his ſpacious and commodious premiſes, erected for the purpoſes above deſcribed are open for the reception of pupils of either ſex, who wiſh to be inſtructed in the Art of Riding, and the right method of governing their horſes, ſo as to ride them with eaſe, elegance, and ſafety—their horſes will be carefully and expeditiouſly broke, for every purpoſe, and made obedient to the will of the riders; the natural powers which are ſhut up in them, will be unfolded by art, calling forth uniformity of motion, and giving to that noble animal all thoſe beauties of action which providence has ſo bountifully beſtowed on them.

Alſo, at his hoſpital, every diſorder to which the horſe is liable will be treated according to the rules of art, confirmed by long and repeated experience.

The utility of the above inſtitution has never been queſtioned, that it has long been wanted in this city, every gentleman's ſtud will manifeſt, and T. SWANN as the firſt eſtabliſher of the veterenary art, ſolicits and relies upon the ſupport of that public (which he is ever anxious in ſerving) to enable him to bring it to perfection. The idea of a ſubſcription for that purpoſe has been hinted by ſeveral gentleman, who wiſh to promote the inſtitution—the amount of each ſubſcription to be returned by ſervices in any of the departments he profeſſes, agreeable to the rate of charges ſtated in his hand bill. Such ſubſcription is now open, and the ſignatures of many reſpectable gentlemen already obtained. He therefore inforins his friends and ſuch Ladies and gentlemen to whom he has not the honor of being known, that he ſhall in a few days take the liberty of waiting upon them and ſoliciting their ſupport and protection.

N. B. Horſes are properly prepared for thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen who wiſh to be inſtructed.

Nov. 5. tth&ſ.

WM. HOLDERNESSE, No. 76,

HIGH-STREET,

Has received by the late arrivals,

A Well Selected ASSORTMENT of

Silk Mercery, Linen Drapery, and Haberdaſhery Goods,

Which he will ſell, wholeſale and retail, on the very loweſt terms;

Amongſt which are

Some elegant 4-4 and 7-8 Chintzes and Cottons, new patterns
Ditto Furniture ditto
Ditto Dimity
Tamboured, Book, and Jaconet Muſlins
Ditto in Gold and Silver
Ditto Neckcloths, very fine
Mantuas of the firſt quality
Silk and Cotton Hoſiery
Umbrellas of the firſt quality, aſſorted
Iriſh Linens, very fine, and Table Linens
Marſeilles and Cotton Counterpanes
Roſe Blankets aſſorted—&c. &c.

October 26. d

For Sale,

By George Deſchamps, No. 91,

NORTH SIXTH-STREET,

Nova-Scotia Prime Salmon, in barrels and half barrels
Ditto Herring and Mackarel.
Smoaked Herring in barrels and kegs
Ditto Salmon, by the dozen or ſingle one
Dry Codfiſh, from one to fifty kentals
Fine and coarſe Salt
Nova-Scotia and French Plaſter of Paris, in the ſtone and ground, for manure and ſtucco-work

December 1. §tf

For Sale,

A capital ſtand for buſineſs—That well known tavern, the Ewe and Lambs, North Front Street, No. 333, in the Northern Liberties; a brick houſe containing nine fire-places, and ten rooms well finiſhed; good ſtables and chair-houſe, with a frame-houſe on Water ſtreet; the building ſtands on four lots, ſeventeen feet front each, making a front on front-ſtreet, thirty-four feet, and nearly the ſame on Water-ſtreet, and is one hundred and forty feet deep from ſtreet to ſtreet, ſubject to £8. 10s. each lot per annum, ground rent. this property is near the hay-ſcales, and public docks, eaſy communication with the Delaware waters and advantageouſly ſituated for buſineſs of various kinds

The above premiſes are now rented until December next at £.175 per annum.—Enquire of the Printer.

Dec. 12. §1w2aw6w.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS very large and heavy debts are juſtly due and owing from meſſrs. *Blair M'Clenachan* and *Patrick Moore*, of the city of Philadelphia, merchants, trading under the firm of *Blair M'Clenachan and P. Moore*, and from *Blair M'Clenachan* in his ſeparate capacity; to which, by the laws of the land, all the joint as well as ſeparate property of the ſaid Gentlemen, is, and ought to be, liable. And whereas it is clearly and ſatisfactorily aſcertained, that mr. *Blair M'Clenachan*, of the ſaid firm, has conveyed away to mr. *John H. Huſton*, his ſon-in-law, to his daughter, miſs *M'Clenachan*, and to his ſon, *George M'Clenachan*, ſeveral large and valuable real eſtates, as well as conſiderable perſonal property, in the city and county of Philadelphia, in the county of Lancaſter, in the county of New-Caſtle on Delaware, and elſewhere, with a view, as it is apprehended, to defeat the Creditors in the recovery of their juſt debts.—This is, therefore, to forewarn all perſons whomſoever, againſt the purchaſe from the ſaid grantees, or either of them, of any portion of the ſaid real or perſonal property, as the moſt vigorous meaſures will without delay be taken to render the ſame liable to the juſt demands of the Creditors.

By order of the Creditors.

Thomas Fitzſimons,
Philip Nicklin,
Iſaac Wharton,
William M'Murtrie,
Samuel W. Fiſher, } Committee.

Philadelphia, December 17th, 1796. 20th.§

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE caution introduced into the public prints, warning all perſons againſt purchaſing from the grantees of Blair M'Clenachan, any portion of the large, real and perſonal eſtates he conveyed away to his ſon-in law and to his children was the reſult of a deliberation had upon the ſubject by a general and numerous meeting of the creditors as well of Blair M'Clenachan and P. Moore as of Blair M'Clenachan individually. It was no more than an execution of that truſt confided in the ſubſcribers by thoſe creditors: a ſtep which it would have been a breach of duty and honor in them to have omitted. The very ſtatement of the fact therefore muſt diſpel the imputation that it was either "precipitate or vindictive." It originated in a deſire to ſecure the property of the debtor as a fund for the payment of his juſt debts. It was ſanctioned by the advice of council as a meaſure *neceſſary* to the ſafety of the creditors. If the advertiſement has been injurious to Mr. M'Clenachan he owes that injury to his own unjuſtifiable conduct, not to the ſubſcribers who have merely publiſhed the truth in terms as mild as the fact would admit, and who mean to inveſtigate in a high court of juſtice the validity of thoſe purchaſes of which Mr. M'Clenachan ſo confidently ſpeaks.

The ſubſcribers therefore are bound by a ſenſe of duty to the creditors in general to repeat their caution againſt purchaſing of thoſe grantees or either of them, and to extend the terms of it to a purchaſe from any other perſons (if ſuch there be) to whom Mr. M'Clenachan may have made ſimilar conveyances.

(Signed) T. FITZSIMONS,
P. NICKLIN,
ISAAC WHARTON,
WILLIAM M'MURTRIE,
SAMUEL W. FISHER.

Philad. Dec. 21, 1796.

☞ Thoſe printers who have been requeſted to publiſh the firſt CAUTION, are deſired to publiſh this alſo.

NEW THEATRE.

For the BENEFIT of the UNHAPPY SUFFERERS
By the late Fire at Savannah,
THIS EVENING, Wednesday, December 28,
Will be presented,
A *COMEDY*, in four acts, called

The Child of Nature.

From the French of Madam Genlis, by the authoress of Every one has his Fault.

Marquis of Almanza,	Mr. *Wignell*
Count Valantia,	Mr. *Moreton*
Duke Murcia,	Mr. *Warren*
Seville,	Mr. *Warrell*
Grenada,	Mr. *Warrell*, jun.
1st Peasant,	Mr. *Cooper*
2d Peasant,	Mr. *Mitchell*
Marchioness Merida,	Mrs. *Morris*
Amanthis,	Mrs. *Merry*

End of the Comedy (for the second time) a new Ballet Dance, composed by mr. Byrne, called
The BOUQUET.
In which will be introduced the favorite
TAMBOURINE DANCE.
The principal parts by mr. and mrs. Byrne, mr. Warrell, jun. and miss Milbourne.

To which will be added,
A *COMIC OPERA*, in 2 acts, (written by the author of the *Poor Soldier*) called

The Agreeable Surprise.

Sir Felix Friendly,	Mr. *Warren*
Compton,	Mr. *Darley*
Eugene,	Mr. *Darley*, jun.
Chicane,	Mr. *Warrell*
John,	Mr. *Warrell*, jun.
Thomas,	Mr. *Mitchell*
Farmer Stump,	Mr. *Morgan*
Cudden,	Mr. *Blissett*
Lingo, (first time)	Mr. *Moreton*
Laura,	Mrs. *Oldmixon*
Mrs. Cheshire,	Mrs. *L'Estrange*
Cowslip,	Mrs. *Warrell*
Fringe,	Mrs. *Harvey*

☞ On Friday
The Wheel of Fortune;
To which will be added,
A celebrated OPERA,
By the FRENCH COMPANY of COMEDIANS,
Called,
La Melomanie,
Or,
MUSICAL MANIA.

*** There will be no performance on Saturday next on account of the preparations for some new pieces for the ensuing week.

☞ Box, One Dollar twenty-five cents. Pit one Dollar. And Gallery, half a dollar.

☞ Tickets to be had at H. & P. Rice's book-store, No. 50 High-street, and at the Office adjoining the Theatre.

Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Office in the front of the theatre, from 10 till 2 o'clock, and from 10 till 4 on the days of performance.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to send their servants to keep places a quarter before 5 o'clock, and to order them, as soon as the company are seated, to withdraw, as they cannot on any account be permitted to remain.

VIVAT RESPUBLICA!

College-Hall.

READINGS and RECITATIONS,
Moral, Critical, and Entertaining.

MR. FENNELL
Respectfully informs the Public, that
On THURSDAY EVENING, December 29, at 7 o'clock, will be repeated
An EXPLANATORY ADDRESS.
After which will be recited an Allegorical Poem, in three parts, called
The CAVE of NATURE;
Or, A Picture of the Virtues, Vices, and Passions, of the Human Mind.

Occasional admission tickets to be had of Mr. Poulson, Jun. at the Library; at mr. M'Elwee's looking-glass-store, No. 70, South Fourth-street; and at Mr. Carey's, Bookseller, Market-street.

This Evening, the 28th inst.

At 6 o'clock in the evening, will be sold at public auction, (if not before disposed of at private sale) at the City-Tavern,

All that capital mansion-house, stables, out-houses, &c. and three contiguous tracts of land situate on the West-side of Schuylkill in the township of Blockley and county of Philadelphia, generally known by the name of Lansdown, containing 199 acres 101 perches more or less and a messuage plantation and tract of land in Blockley township aforesaid adjoining Lansdown, containing 64 acres one perch.

The premises are so well known as to need no particular description. Few seats in America can compare with Lansdown for convenience and elegance; it commands a variety of rich beautiful prospects and is remarkably healthy. Terms of sale will be made known by

PHILIP NICKLIN, AND ROBERT E. GRIFFITH, } Attornies in fact to James Greenleaf.

Territory of the United States, N. W. of the Ohio.

TURNER v. PARKER. } Foreign attachment.

Notice is hereby given,

To JOSEPH PARKER, late of Kaskaskia in the (now) county of Randolph, in the Territory aforesaid, Merchant, that in pursuance of the laws of the Territory in that case provided, a foreign attachment hath issued out of the county court of common pleas of the said county, against the lands and tenements, goods, chattels and effects, rights and credits of the said Joseph Parker, at the suit of George Turner, Esquire; and that unless the said Joseph Parker appear by himself, or Attorney, to give special bail to such suit, judgment by default will be entered against him, at the court to be held in and for the said county, next, after the expiration of twelve months from this date; and the estate or estates so attached, will be sold for the satisfaction of all creditors, who shall appear to be justly intitled to a demand thereon, and shall apply for that purpose. Dated at Kaskaskia, aforesaid, this twenty-ninth of March, 1796.

JOHN RICE JONES, Attorney for Plaintiff.

CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[*Debate on the Militia Bill continued.*]

Monday, December 19.

Mr. Baldwin was in favor of striking out the section; but if gentlemen thought it was deciding upon an important principle too hastily, he had no objection to its lying over for the present. It might be recollected that this was one of the first great objects which engaged the attention of the present government; it was then discussed very fully, and a long and intelligent report had been made on the subject from the military department. It was at that time thought best not to decide hastily; but to lay the plan before the people that the public opinion of the system might be ascertained. He thought that opinion now fully appeared to be against the measure; they seemed to think the plan would be a laborious, expensive operation, not worth pursuing. He supposed the subject was now called up to see whether they were prepared to determine upon the principle. He acknowledged that he was ready to vote against it; if other gentlemen were not, the subject might be postponed. He believed the plan not worth pursuing, and that some other plan, perhaps the old one, might be so improved as to answer the end in view. He understood the mover meant the house to determine only upon the principle; he should vote for striking out the first section for the reasons he had given.

Mr. Rutherford said that the gentleman who had gone before him, had so narrowed the ground he meant to have taken, that he had little left to say. He believed the government of the United States had nothing to do with the militia of the individual sovereign states; this was the opinion of nine-tenths of the people. The constitution was express, it says: when the militia is called into actual service, they shall be under the direction of the general government. But, until that take place, the different states have the command of their own children—their own families. If, said he, the United States, continue to grasp and go so far, they will defeat the end in view; for, said he, as soon as individual states are told they are unequal to their own business, all is over. For if a farmer, said he, obtrudes his authority over his son, after he has entered upon a farm on his own account, and frustrates all his plans, no good, but probably much ill, will arise from this officiousness. So it is, said he, betwixt the Union and her children, the states.

With respect to the district he represented, they wanted no new regulations as to their militia laws. The law proposed, indeed, would go to cross out all the exertions of the individual states; and he hoped nothing farther would be done in that house on the subject, than to recommend it to the several states to revise their militia laws, and to put their militia in the best possible state of defence.

Mr. Sitgreaves differed in opinion with the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Baldwin) that the business might be postponed without inconvenience. He hoped the decision would not be delayed. He had his doubts on the subject; but it was desirable that a determination should be had, because those states which considered their systems as defective, waited to see what Congress would do. He knew this was particularly the case with respect to the state of Pennsylvania, and therefore he wished the subject to have an end. Understanding, however, that this plan had undergone much consideration, and was not likely to be successful, he should not say any thing more on the subject.

Mr. Harper said he wished not unnecessarily to protract the business, but he did not think it should be so lightly dispensed with. It had been the labour of two committees in two successive sessions, which consisted of men well versed in military concerns, & who had seen the defects of the present system; he thought, therefore, that a bill which had been formed with so much labour and attention, ought not to be kicked out of the house with so little ceremony. He wished gentlemen to say what they would give them in exchange for this bill. It was easy to make objections, but a substitute should be offered. Mr. H. again condemned the present system. The gentleman from Georgia had said the public voice was against this measure. He wished to know how this had been collected? the public voice, as far as he had heard it, (and he had had an opportunity of hearing it from one end of the continent to the other) was directly the contrary—for all seemed to condemn the present system.

The Gentleman from New-Jersey (Mr. Henderson) had complained that is would throw the military burden unequally upon the citizens. He believed the contrary would be the case, as every man in the course of his life would be called upon to perform his share of service. That gentleman had spoken of certain persons being exempted from service. The bill contained no such exemption; nothing but inability could exempt a man from service. The age fixed upon was a period of life before men generally entered into business; and every one passing through this military discipline, would diffuse military habits and discipline through the union, and form a nation of soldiers ready to defend their country whenever its necessity should call them. Not, he said, that the rich man should be exempted, but that all men, without exception, should be equally liable. So that every citizen would become a soldier, without which a free government could not be supported.

It had been said, if this bill were to pass, it would derange all the present military establishment. It would do no such thing, but would be engrafted upon it. They were also told that volunteer corps had equipped themselves at great expence. This he did not approve, because the public defence, which should be general, fell upon volunteer corps who might be more rich or more patriotic than others. He hoped, therefore, the motion to strike out would not pass.

Mr. W. Lyman observed that the gentleman who condemned the present system in toto, allowed that it was practicable in some parts of the union, so that it could not be quite so bad as he represented it. He believed it was capable of improvement. The greatest objection to the system now in force was, that it did not fall equally upon all classes; if an improvement was made in it, in this respect, one of the greatest objections to it would be removed. In every free nation, the citizens must be ready to defend their country when in danger from attacks from without, or disturbances from within; but if the principle of a select corps was introduced, you introduce a distinct principle, which will war against the other parts of the system. In a military point of view, it was impossible he said, to carry this principle into operation, for the moment you introduce it, you will have no other corps. He differed from the gentleman from S. Carolina (Mr. Harper) in speaking of the opinion of the people on the bill proposed; he believed they were wholly dissatisfied with it. Before this bill was re committed, he would propose amendments to other parts of it.

Mr. Hartley said there were several new members in the house who had not been present at the former discussions of this subject; and he thought it best not to hurry the business, but to give a little time for these gentlemen to make themselves acquainted with the subject. If they now agreed to strike out the first section, it would put an end to the plan proposed. He believed the select corps proposed was not a new thing; there was such an establishment in Switzerland, and such a corps had frequently been under consideration in the state of Pennsylvania; but the greatest objection to it was, the great number of conscientious people in that state who refuse to bear arms. The people of the Eastern states, he said, were armed before this government was erected; but this was not the case in Pennsylvania and in the South. This select corps, he said, were to be armed at the public expence; if this difficulty was got over, he thought there would be few left. He suggested the propriety of the committee's rising, in order to give time for consideration of the subject. For his own part, he should vote for it.

Mr. Gilbert hoped the committee would rise; for he believed this subject had not been discussed during this congress, and many members were, of course, unacquainted with the business.

The motion for the committee's rising was put and carried 37 to 31.

Mr. Livingston said that there had been a committee appointed last session on the subject of improving the penal code; but for want of some necessary information, no report had been made. That information being now arrived, and doubting not, the house was still desirous of ameliorating the penal code, he should beg to lay the following resolution on the table.

"Resolved, that a committee be appointed to enquire whether any and what alterations are necessary in the penal laws of the United States, and that they report by bill or otherwise." Agreed.

Mr. Gallatin presented a petition from Stephen Moylan, of this city, commissioner of loans, praying for an increase of salary.

Mr. Gallatin obtained leave of absence for ten days.

Mr. A. Foster, from the committee of enrolled bills, reported that the bill for the more effectual promulgation of the laws of the United States, was truly enrolled, and it received the signature of the speaker accordingly.

Mr. Harper enquired if it would be in order to move that the committee of the whole be discharged from a farther consideration of the militia bill; and, on being informed it was in order, he moved that it be discharged for the purpose of recommitting it to a select committee. His object was that the bill might be so modified as to stand a better chance of passing; because if this was not done, and the first section was determined to be struck out, the plan would be lost, which he thought of great importance.

After some objections urged against the motion by Mr. W. Smith, Mr. Hartley, Mr. W. Lyman, Mr. Kitchell and Mr. Heath, and in favour of it by Mr. Harper and Mr. Craik, it was put and lost.

Mr. Heath said, owing to a want of sufficient energy in the revenue laws of the United States, considerable sums of money had been lost by revenue officers, as was seen by the report from the treasury department. He thought it possible for the laws to be so amended as to prevent similar defalcations in future. For that purpose he wished the following resolution to lie on the table:

"Resolved, that a committee be appointed to enquire whether any and what alterations are necessary to enforce the payment of money due from the various revenue officers of the United States." Agreed.

Adjourned.

Mr. Williams's observations on the Militia Bill.

Mr. Williams said, a well regulated militia must be acknowledged as the best support is a free republic; and as every man must be interested in carrying into effect such a system, it became us to pay every possible attention to this very important subject. He thought the present system very exceptionable; and the one proposed and now under consideration, appeared to him compulsive, arbitrary, and not agreeable to the spirit of a republican government. The annual encampments would be very expensive and injurious to morals and industry. The regiments thus composed would extend over a great surface, and would want that compact solidity which military corps should possess. In the bill, all (except those exempted) between 20 and 25 years of age, are to do duty. This was a period, he said, that the purest morals ought to be inculcated in youth, instead of which we might reasonably expect that a greater part of them would in consequence of their being encamped, imbibe immoral principles, which would be exceedingly difficult to remove. Besides, this is a period that young men take upon themselves an active part in life, and begin the world for themselves.

As the clause now stood, the public must be at a very great expence, such as in our present circumstances, we are unable to bear. To agree to the first clause would be legislating in the dark, as it was impossible to know what number of citizens there were within that age, and of course we cannot form an estimate of the expences. If such a system was to take place, he said, we ought to have been furnished with the number as near as circumstances would admit. But as a gentleman observed the other day, that before gentlemen negatived the present mode, they would do well to propose a better, Mr. W. said, he was of opinion, that a legionary system would not only be far preferable to the one under consideration, but more agreeable to the minds of the people; fully as efficient, and would call but for little aid from the public.

A legion, he said, was the most efficient corps in every point of view. A select legion might easily be formed from every brigade of militia, agreeably to a certain rule of apportionment which should be fixed by law. Most brigades could form one troop of horse, one company of artillery and a battalion of infantry. The regiments which compose this brigade of reserved militia should be divided into infantry, cavalry and artillery classes. These classes should be determined by lot, or by the arrangement of the commandant of the brigade. Every regiment should furnish a certain proportion of infantry, matrosses and cavalry. The classes should be obliged to furnish the men for these corps completely equipped with arms and accoutrements, with a military hat or cap, with a coatee, and a pair of overalls. The classes which furnished these legionary soldiers to be exempted from the present military regulations. They shall be denominated the Reserved Corps, and shall only meet on the regimental parade once in three years, to be inspected and to recruit the legion. The classes, in case of desertion or expulsion, should be obligated, by pecuniary penalties, to replace the man who deserts or is expelled.—If the classes refuse to raise the men directed by law, or the by-orders of a superior officer, every individual of such class should be fined with severity.

The term of the legionary enlistment to be for years. During their service in the legion they might be exempted from all works on the road—from all civil duties as jurors, and from personal tax. Every three years of service to be distinguished by some honorary badge, and that period of service to exempt the legionary soldier from all military duties except when the country was in danger.

The legionary soldier, when his time expires, to receive a military diploma, expressive of his patriotism and attachment to law and order.—The legionary cavalry and infantry to be inspected and exercised in squads convenient to their residence times in the year by the legionary adjutant, who should be liberally rewarded by government for his military services. The artillery should be encamped days, and should be exercised and inspected by some able artillery officer in each division. This service to consist in practical experiments, and government should provide for this expence. This corps to be entitled to a superiority in point of pay, and military honor.

The legions of each state to be inspected yearly by the adjutant-general of each state, whose rank and emoluments should be respectable. He should make yearly reports of the legionary corps, of the legionary adjutants, and of the defects of the law, to the commander in chief of the state, and to the secretary of war. He should be responsible for the good appearance and discipline of the legion, and therefore every legionary adjutant should be recommended or appointed by him. The first day the artillery should be inspected, the second day the cavalry, the third day the infantry, and the fourth day the legion should be exercised in mock engagements. The officers and soldiers of the legion to receive a compensation for loss of time.

In order to accomplish an uniformity in arms, government might furnish them, and charge them to the classes at first cost. He believed most of the states could furnish the legion with arms.

The legion should bear the name of the county or brigade district, and should be officered in the first instance from the present officers of the militia. The brigadier-general of the reserved corps should always command the legion, and superior encouragement should be given to the non-commissioned officers. The brigadier-general to be responsible for the raising of the legion, to apportion the requisition to each regiment, and the commandant of each regiment to apportion the regimental requisition to each company. Any neglect or disobedience of orders to be punished with severity.

The penalties of non-attendance and other offences would deserve consideration. He believed no system would be efficient, if the fines were not given to the officers commanding the companies, for their use and equipment, and no system will be so just as to determine every species of guilt by a court martial.

The court members should receive the same pay as if on any other duty.

When the legion was collected, to be subject to the articles of war, except as to corporal punishment. It would be best to arrange a system for the legion, from the annual reports of the adjutant-general to the secretary of war, who should report annually the defects of the law.

Mr. Williams said, it appeared to him that there was a certain proportion of our citizens better calculated and more disposed for military duty than others. The principles here laid down would give them an opportunity to distinguish themselves according to their genius; but in the clause in the bill before them, all were to be considered as forming the militia, let their genius or abilities be ever so much at variance with the service. Of what use could it be, said Mr. W. to discipline men who disliked the service? In his opinion, itwas only a loss of time.

Mr. W. concluded by saying, that he had thrown these ideas together, and submitted them to the consideration of the house. They appear to him to obviate many objections which had been urged against the bill before them, and to remedy existing evils. The house would perhaps think differently; if so, they would of course reject them. He should at all events vote for striking out the first section of the bill before them.

For the Gazette of the United States.

Mr. FENNO,

I HAVE just returned from a rational and elegant entertainment, in which my feelings have been so overpowered with enjoyment, that I am impelled to express the delightful impressions I received, and which still remain upon my mind. I attended this evening, with a numerous and respectable audience, at Mr. Fennell's first "*moral, critical, and entertaining reading*," delivered in the Hall of the University, with the common expectation of entertainment, which novelty generally excites; but those expectations were so greatly exceeded by the varied, exquisite, and refined pleasure, which, with the rest of the audience, I received, in the course

of this reading, and the talents from which it was derived, so worthy of encouragement, that I am confident a more minute description of the entertainment will not be unacceptable to your readers or yourself.

Mr. Fennell opened with a general sketch, descriptive of his plan, and the design of his readings, composed in a style perfectly pure and classical, and spoken in a manner the most modest and unassuming: in the course of this introduction the taste was highly gratified, by the equable calmness, and the chaste neatness, with which it was delivered. No irregular attempts at false ornament or splendor, interrupted the temperate, and easy current of his address—all was calm, dignified and engaging.

The succeeding entertainment consisted of the recitation of an original poem, containing a few short quotations, written by Mr. Fennell with great poetical spirit, called, "The Cave of Nature" in which the different virtues, vices and passions are painted with uncommon force of colouring. Throughout the whole recitation his voice possessed a fulness of tone, and a sweetness and variety of cadence, which at once astonished and delighted, whilst his countenance, accompanied with the most graceful and elegant action, expressed in the full force and energy of nature the softest as well as the most violent emotions of the human heart. Where all was so excellent it is difficult to give a decided preference to any part. The involuntary emotion which the whole audience discovered at the description of the crimes and the fall of "Ambition," rather resembled the effect produced by the operation of a real object, than the slight emotions excited by a mere picture of the fancy. The remarkable impression made by the recitation of this part of the piece would seem to give it the preference by the sanction of general opinion; yet I believe it will hardly be said by any person present that the description and expression of *Hesitation, Guilt, Envy, Jealousy, Revenge* and *Domestic Happiness*, were or could be exceeded. *Joy* was beautifully and delightfully painted; and perhaps in point of poetical composition this part of the poem might claim the preference. These are the most striking parts of the reading of this evening, but not the most important. Whilst Mr. Fennell exhibited an elegant pattern for the orator, and gratified the man of taste, the whole piece was fraught with wise and sententious reflections, equally calculated for the moralist and the citizen.

In retracing the impressions which have been thus left upon my mind, I cannot but reflect with satisfaction, that the citizens of Philadelphia, have so good an opportunity of displaying their taste and judgment, by the encouragement of an entertainment, so rational and pleasing, whilst they contribute to their own instruction and amusement. In point of manner or morality, no objection can be raised to these entertainments, which, as they are equally distant from vice and dissipation, are alike calculated to please the old and the young, the cheerful and the grave. And whilst pantomime, farce, and the votaries of every kind of dissipation, meet with unbounded encouragement, it is to be hoped, that the friends of rational recreation, will not permit the talents of Mr. Fennell to pass unrewarded, in a city which justly boasts of its *science and its taste*.

A CITIZEN.

Tuesday Evening, Dec. 27, 1796.

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 28, 1796.

RETURN OF VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT

	Jefferson	Burr.	S. Adams.	P. Henry.	Jay.	Clinton.	Washington.	Johnston.	O. Ellsworth
New-Hampshire,	6								6
Massachusetts,	16	13						2	1
Rhode-Island,	4								4
Connecticut,	9	4			5				
Vermont,	4	4							
New-York,	12	12							
New-Jersey,	7	7							
Pennsylvania,	1	2	14	13					
Delaware,	3	3							
Maryland,	7	4	4	3	2				
Virginia,	1	1	20	1	15		3	1	
Kentucky,									
Tennessee,									
North-Carolina,	1	1	11	6				1	
South-Carolina,		8	8						
Georgia,									
Total,	71	59	57	23	15	2	5	3	2	2	11

In North-Carolina, one vote was given for Charles Pinckney, and three for Judge Iredell.

We have received Savannah papers to the 13th inst. inclusive. They contain accounts of repeated attempts to burn the residue of that unfortunate city. On the 3d a fire broke out in Broughton-street, which, on examination, appeared to have been done by design: it was then extinguished, On the 6th, 20 houses and a number of out-houses were consumed. On the 10th there was another alarm, occasioned by a fresh incendiary attempt. No discoveries of the authors appear to have been made.

Mr. W. Smith brought forward a resolution on Monday last in the House of Representatives of the United States, proposing to grant a sum of money for the relief of the sufferers by the late dreadful fires at Savannah in Georgia. The resolution was twice read, and ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole yesterday.

The above motion was negatived yesterday, when Mr. Smith gave notice that he should renew it.

Charity, Improvement, and Entertainment.

Let those give now, who never gave before,
Let those who always gave, now give the more.

The Entertainments at the New-Theatre THIS EVENING, being for the benefit of the sufferers by the desolating fires in Savannah, an apportunity is afforded to the benevolent citizens of Philadelphia, of evincing that the high rank they enjoy in the scale of charity and munificence is not unmerited.

MR. FENNELL,

Last evening, commenced his course of *Readings*, to a company which, if not very numerous, (not exceeding one hundred) is extremely flattering to his first attempt. The ladies and gentlemen who composed his audience were entirely of that respectability and taste calculated to give, by their approbation, a strong impression of credit to his performance and success. That their expectations were much more than merely gratified, may, without hesitation, be asserted. The introductory address was modest, elegant, and suitable, and delivered with masterly neatness and elocution. It contained a full expansion of the plan and design of his Readings, with appropriate observations on their probable utility.

"*The Cave of Nature*," which I understand is a poem composed for this occasion, by Mr. Fennell, exhibited an elegant and forcible display of the passions, virtues, vices and views of the human heart. As a composition, it reflects an honour on Mr. Fennell, as a poet, that has not often been equalled in this country; and the amazing force he threw into it by his expressive eloquence and delivery, will be doubted by none who have witnessed his astonishing powers in this way on the stage.

Upon the whole, his undertaking deserves a liberal encouragement; and the satisfaction expressed by those who attended its commencement, seems most fully to promise it. Instruction and entertainment are indeed most delightfully united.

NEW THEATRE.

George Barnwell, the favourite old tragedy of Lillo, has seldom been represented in a prettier manner than it was at the New Theatre last evening.

This Tragedy, simple and artless as it is, never fails in the representation, to interest as well the critical and refined as the careless and unlettered. Tho' it has fled to barns and petite theatres, it still keeps possession of the established stage, and generally draws a numerous audience.

The most prominent performance in the piece was the Millwood of Mrs. Francis. We have never seen that excellent actress appear to greater advantage; and the odiousness of the character alone could have prevented her from obtaining the highest applause. The other characters requiring little more than mediocrity of talents, it is unnecessary to say more than that they were well performed.

In the after piece we again saw Mrs. Francis with pleasure, give striking proofs of her talents in a different line. Had this actress an expression of countenance equal to its sweetness; and a melody of voice equal to her excellent judgment we know of no obstacle that could prevent her from attaining that eminent rank, to which, on the whole, she is richly entitled.

A Friend to merit.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Hint to Democrats, in the Aurora of this morning, intimating, that conflagrations in the cities of the United States will prove injurious to their cause, merits approbation—as this Hint, *from this quarter*, will probably be attended to.

A Jacobin paper (the Boston Chronicle) says, that the British party, meaning the federalists, are opposed to French influence because the revolution makes the great body of the people happy—and attached to Britain because the few are exclusively regarded.

The charming tendency of the principles of anarchy has blinded the eyes of our Jacobins, otherwise the *happiness* of their adoption and practice would not be so much extolled. It was indeed supposed that dreadful experience had stopped the mouths of the anarchists on this old theme of their enthusiasm. Take one fact for the confutation of a million lies and reveries about the happiness and liberty to be enjoyed in a country after law and order have fallen:—

In one week of Autumn, 1793 when there was great scarcity in Paris, only one hundred and fifty oxen were slaughtered in a week. In the same period, the slaughter of men was much greater. The Brissotin representatives, 30 or 40 in number, were guillotined at that time in thirty seven minutes.

The Boston *independent* Chronicle remarks on the thanksgiving. That we ought to humble ourselves for our rebellious despotism which that truly *independent* gazette exemplifies in our demeanor towards God and the French Republic. Modern *patriotism* and the worship of *Reason* seem to have made some progress in Boston.

In the debate on the answer to the President's speech several of the Virginia preachers of *gratitude*, declared they would not object to a *respectful complimentary* address to the President, although they cannot omit any occasion to reprobate his administration, and although they deny that it has been wise: His firmness also is denied. Excellent compliments! But what sort of respect those had in their hearts who would clip and pare down the expression of it, may be judged by the studied singularity, if not indecorum, of the style of two of this Virginia corps. One spoke of the President as the *man, the man might go to Virginia*, the other spoke of him *as the Gentleman. He* is a man and a gentleman, no doubt.

For the GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. FENNO,

A Marylander can but remark upon the miserable, but rancorous attempt made in the Aurora to defame the people of Maryland by abusing their Legislature, because it has unanimously paid an elegant compliment to the President. The legislature of that state gave indulgence to their own virtuous feelings when they thus represented the sensibility of their constituents upon the character, services, and valedictory address of the President. There is no name on earth so venerable in the eyes of that state as Washington—no advice, merely human, which they would bind round their hearts as soon as that which is traduced by the dirty hirelings of that prostituted press. The people of Maryland are aware that for some years, to prostrate the character of Washington has been part of the scheme of the French and of the American Jacobins—They know that more especially at this juncture this plot is in a very active state;—that Adet has attempted to rouse the suspicions of the people against the President—and that to give a popularity to French machinations against him, Paine's last dregs of maudlin declamation have been offered to the people—Doubtless they had seen the infamous letter of that wretch to the President. The legislature of Maryland knew the value of sound morals, of religion, and of pure and disinterested love of country; and as they were sensible that nothing so well enforces precept as example, it was becoming in them, as guardians of the state, to illustrate all that they considered as great in these, by holding up to approbation HIM whom they justly and proudly consider as the most pre-eminent example in the world—To approve of such a man, by a public act, is to give the *imprimatur* to a volume of worth for the benefit of ages to come. Plutarch's Lives have contributed to form more great men than all the abstract theories of ethics of all the schools.

BY THIS DAY's MAILS.

SALEM, December 20.

By the brig Mary, captain Joseph Lindsey, who arrived at Marblehead on Saturday last, in 57 days from Cadiz, we have a positive confirmation of the declaration of war by Spain against England. It was proclaimed by the heralds of state, at the corner of every street in Cadiz, the day before captain L. sailed—and the day was celebrated with the most enthusiastic joy. The inhabitants appeared to have adopted the French manners entirely—the tri-coloured cockade was worn, and the French national songs were sung with rapture. Prizes were brot in every day, and the spirit of privateering pervaded all ranks of citizens. Five very large and rich Portuguese ships from the Brazils had been captured by the French, two of which had arrived at Cadiz, the remainder were ordered for other ports. It was rumoured, that 100,000 Frenchmen were to attack Gibraltar in the spring. The tale of the capture of admiral Jervise's fleet, (so many times confirmed, but never by captain Pedrick) turned out in the loss only of one hospital ship, the crew of which captain L saw landed in Cadiz. Admiral Jervis's escape was attributed to a want of vigilance in the combined fleet, and to superior manœuvring. They were chased 48 hours, and had safely arrived at Gibraltar.

Price of American produce when captain L. sailed.—Fish, from 7 to 8 dollars—Rice, 6 to 7—Beef, 21—Pork, 25.

BOSTON, Dec. 20.

FROM SWEDEN.

Capt. Pike from Gottenburg informs, that the heir to the throne of Sweeden was to be crowned in November; and was to marry a relation to the Empress of Russia. In consequence of this connection between Charles and Catherine, there was some rumours that the Swedes would be engaged in the war against France unless a general pacification should take place.

Capt. Rogers from Cape Francois, informs, that the usual mode of transacting business still prevails there Government takes Cargoes—and pays in promises only. Americans bound to British ports in St. Domingo are carried in.

A gentleman from Porto-Rico, informs, That the American ship Mount Vernon, captured by the French privateer Flying Fish, capt. Paris, had been condemned and sold there. The pretences for her condemnation were various, but on being principally obviated, judgment was finally given on instructions sent to the commander of the privateer, by the French minister, directing him to make prize of this ship. Paris, captain of the privateer had been appointed Consul at Porto-Rico, and sat in judgment upon his own cause. [*Mercury.*]

NEW-YORK, December 27.

CONTINUED ALARM!

Citizens, your call to be vigilant becomes daily more important.—Several incendiary attempts were made in this city on Saturday evening, under cover of *unlighted streets*.

Two men were seen to throw something into a yard in Fly-market at 8 o'clock—which was immediately traced and found to be combustibles on fire. The men escaped.

Same night the kitchen of the house at the corner of Fly-market and Water Street was found in flames, but fortunately discovered soon enough to recognise marks of design, and to extinguish it without much difficulty.

Last Thursday morning, about 4 o'clock, the door of the stable belonging to Messrs. Tuckness and Lowndes, adjoining their dwelling house in Pearl street, was discovered to have been violently broken open—the lock of the door having been forced off, and a most daring attempt made to set the building on fire; as a fire brand was found in the stall, under the horse, which fortunately did not communicate in consequence of the wetness of of the floor.

An attempt was made on Friday night to set fire to the house of Peter Williams, tobacconist, William Street; the matches and combustibles were found next morning in a place between 2 buildings, but providentially it failed of success—*Citizens, do not relax in your exertions, to keep a good look out.*

PARIS, (3 VENDEMAIRE,) Sept. 29.

BUONAPARTE's GENEROSITY.

From Milan, we learn, that on the 5th September, General Buonaparte granted a general amnesty to all who had taken part in the rebellion of the 1st, 2d, and 3d of August. He has besides given back to the poor the effects of which they had been deprived, in order to pay their part of a contribution of one million, to which the inhabitants were subjected. Those only who were condemned for contumacy are to have their effects sequestered and confiscated to the republic.

A little French Vicieusness.

A letter from Toulon represents the arsenal of that port as exhibiting a scene of the most dreadful plunder. The slips on which the J. J. Rousseau was built, as well as those on which the Diane was constructed, have been carried off by the workmen, and the rope-makers and spinners pilfer the hemp and rope yarn. There are two parties in that port, one of which is for Grognard, and the other for Najeac; although they are constantly quarrelling, yet they agree in the point of plunder. The toilet for the queen of Naples, which was taken on board the English ship Minerva, has become a prey of the plunderers.

STOCKS.

Six per Cent.	16/10 to 17
Three per Cent.	10/0
4½ per Cent.	14/
5½ per Cent.	16/4
Deferred Six per Cent.	12/8 to 12/9
BANK United States,	19 to 20 per ct
—— Pennsylvania,	23 to 24 do.
—— North America,	40 to 45 do.
Insurance Comp. N. A. shares,	37 1-2 to 40 per et.
—— Pennsylv.	2 1-2 to 3 per ct. below par.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 30 days,	par to 175
—— at 60 days,	par to 170
—— at 90 days,	162 1-2 to par.
Amsterdam, 60 days, per guilder.	40
—— 90 days,	42

NOTICE.

The sale of the Lansdowne Estate advertised for this Evening, is postponed until further notice.

PHILIP NICKLIN
R. E. GRIFFITH } Attornies to J. Greenleaf.

North-American Land Company.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders that an election will be held at the company's office, on Saturday the 31st December, agreeably to the articles of association, for a board of managers, to consist of five Directors and a Secretary.

§3t.

NOTICE.

The Creditors of Mr. James Greenleaf are requested to meet at the City Tavern on Wednesday evening the 28th. instant at 9 o'clock, to receive the report of the Committee appointed at the last meeting for the purpose of obtaining a statement of that Gentleman's accounts.—

Philip Nicklin
Henry Pratt
Thos. W. Francis } Committee.

Dec. 26, 1796.

Bank of the United States,

December 26th, 1796.

WHEREAS the following described Certificates of Public Debt, credited in the books of the Treasury, and of Stock of the Bank of the United States, were lost with the brig Peggy, John Hyer, master, on her passage to London—Therefore notice is hereby given, that application will be made for others of the same description agreeably to the rules established at the Treasury and Bank of the United States respectively.

CERTIFICATES OF PUBLIC DEBT.

Date & No.	In whose favor issued.	Dolls.	Cts.	
Mar. 4. 1796.				
2169 & 2170	Walter Boyd,	2 of 10000		each def. assu.
2171 to 2176	ditto	6	5000	do.
2177	ditto	1	5421 93	do.
Feb. 16.				
14036	Fermin de Taffet,	1	3000	6 per ct. dom.
Mar. 4.				
14076	Francois G. de Tournes,	1	4000	do.
14077	ditto	1	855 47	do.
3528	Diego Dittmer,	1	674 44	do. assu.
3529	ditto	1	1169 15	do.
Feb. 16.				
14034	ditto	1	3499 46	do. dom.
Mar. 4.				
14078	Joseph Lucas	1	3000	do.
3527	ditto	1	1000	do. assu.
Feb. 16.				
14035	Pares & Haygate,	1	2632 58	do. dom.
3517	ditto	1	1367 42	do. assu.
2618	ditto	1	3000	3 per ct. do.
Mar. 4				
10834 & 10835	F. C. Pourrat, veuve le Coulteulx,	2	5000	each do. dom.
10836	ditto	1	5591 10	do.
2636 to 2641	ditto	6	5000	each do. assu.
2642	ditto	1	2096 28	do.
Feb 6.				
9273	Elizabeth Rutt,	1	14000	def. dom.
2160	Edward Steers,	1	3655 67	do. assu.
9274	ditto	1	440 70	do. dom.
Mar. 4				
9303	Hannah Shelly	1	2562 23	do. do.
2633 to 2635	Sir Benj. Thompson,	3	5000	each 3 per ct. assumed.
2167	Rev. G. K. Whatley,	1	2000	def. assu.
2168	ditto	1	1600	do. do.

CERTIFICATES OF BANK STOCK.

Dates & No.	In whose favor issued.		
Jan. 1. 1796.			
19609 to 19613	Joseph Atkinson,	5	of 1 share.
2946	Thomas Andros,		3 shares.
4112	ditto		2 shares.
387, 5045, 5046, 7123, 19259 to 19261	William Barnard,	7	1 share.
3076 & 2238	Alexander Blair,	2	5 shares.
964 & 295	ditto	2	10 shares
2854	ditto	1	4 shares.
3227 & 13565	Rev. David Bogue,	2	1 share.
609	Martin de Havilland	1	5 shares.
1666	ditto	1	4 shares.
2959 & 2962	Samuel Etheridge,	2	3 shares.
2967	ditto	1	2 shares.
95 to 100	Joshua Grigby, jun.	6	5 shares.
14023 & 14024	Mrs. Sarah Harris,	2	1 share.
3294	Henry 14th, Prince Reuss de Plauen,	1	13 shares.
2413 & 2414	ditto	2	3 shares.
4052	ditto	1	5 shares.
54	Nathaniel Le Cocq,	1	5 shares.
55 & 2221	Wm Peter Le Cocq,	2	5 shares.
2539	Joseph Lucas,	1	5 shares.
13531 & 13532	Thomas Mullet,	2	1 share.
2954 to 2957	Thomas Raikes,	4	5 shares.
3193	ditto	1	11 shares.
2867 & 2868	William Raikes,	2	5 shares.
2985	ditto	1	7 shares.
392	ditto	1	3 shares.
4067	Rev. Cha. Richards,	1	2 shares.
10209 & 10210	ditto	2	1 share.
5714	Charles Steers,	1	1 share.
2950	ditto	1	10 shares.
8084	ditto	1	2 shares.
19131 & 19132	James Steers,	2	1 each.
539	George Watson,	1	5 shares.

law6w G. SIMPSON, Cashier.

WANTED,
A MUSICIAN,

Who is capable of composing Accompaniments to Songs for an Orchestra. He must have no other engagement as a composer. Enquire at the Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION,

ABOUT 12 miles from this City, situate in Abington Township, Montgomery-County; containing 70 acres, a new stone house, two stories high, 2 rooms on a floor, fire places in each, a stone kitchen and stone spring house, over an excellent spring of water, a barn, stable, sheds, barracks, &c. A large apple orchard, and a variety of other fruit, about 12 acres of good meadow well watered, and wood sufficient for fire, and fencing the place. Possession may be had the 1st of April next. Property in this City will be taken in exchange. Enquire at No. 37, Arch-Street.

Philadelphia, September 13, 1796. ttftf

TO BE SOLD,

A LEASE for seven years, from the 25th March next, in that capital and beautiful FARM, called

PROSPECT-HILL,

Situated within one quarter of a mile from the Brandywine Mills, and half a mile from the borough of Wilmington.

THE dwelling house is built of stone, two stories high, genteely finished, and contains four handsome rooms on a floor, besides an entry, with capital garrets, and convenient cellars. It is generally thought to command the most agreeable prospect of the Delaware, from the source of that river to the Capes. This prospect is greatly embellished by a full view of a vast body of meadow, through which the Christiana and Brandywine creeks are seen winding in beautiful meanders. Near the house are a Kitchen, a spacious stone stable and hay loft, a barn, a carriage house, milk-house, &c. and a well of as pure water as any on the continent. The garden contains an acre and quarter of land, abounding with fruit, and particularly with peach trees, of the very best kind, brought from Maryland, and in full bearing. There is, moreover, on the place, a young, apple orchard begining to bear, and several old trees that produce abundantly, besides cherry and other ornamental trees, in great numbers. The farm consists of near sixty acres of land, of good quality, and clear of incumbrances, except taxes, twenty of which are now in excellent clover and timothy, and ten more will be ready for sowing next spring. A residence of nearly 8 years has convinced the subscriber that the situation is remarkably healthy. The great post road from Philadelphia to the Southward runs within seventy yards of the house. In a word, the beauties and convenience of this situation cannot be enumerated in an advertisement, and when examined, will probably command the attention of any person who is desirous of living at one of the most elegant country seats on the continent. The purchaser may enter on the premises next spring, or perhaps, this fall, if application be immediately made to Doctor NICHOLAS WAY, in Philadelphia, to Doctor WHARTON, on the premises, or, in his absence, to Mr. GEORGE TRUITT, in Wilmington.

A quantity of excellent Hay, Grain in the ground, some Stock, &c. may be had by the purchaser at the time of sale.

Nov. 7 eodtf

James M'Alpin, Taylor,

No. 3, South Fourth-street,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to his Friends and the Public for their liberal encouragement, and begs leave to solicit a continuance of their favors.

He has on hand an extensive assortment of the

Most Fashionable GOODS,

And of the best quality, suitable for the season.

At this shop Gentlemen can be furnished with the best materials, and have them made up in the neatest and most Fashionable manner, and on the shortest notice. He will thankfully receive any orders, and pay a prompt and punctual attention to them.

November 10. ws

The Elephant

IS RETURNED FROM BALTIMORE.

THE public are respectfully informed, that this animal is to be seen every day, from 8 o'clock in the morning till sun down, in Market-street, No. 106, south side, between Third and Fourth-streets.

Admittance *a quarter of a dollar*, that every citizen may see him.

☞ At the request of many persons it will be exhibited on evenings from five to eight o'clock, at *half a dollar* each.—The room will be well lighted. *November 7.*

Treasury of the United States.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who are or may be Creditors of the United States, for any sums of the *Funded Debt, or Stock, bearing a present interest of six per centum per annum.*

1st, That pursuant to an Act of Congress passed on the 28th day of April, 1796, intitled an act in addition to an act, intituled "An act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt," the said debt or stock will be reimbursed and paid in manner following, to wit. "First, by dividends "to be made on the last days of March, June and September for the present year, and from the year one thousand "seven hundred and ninety-seven, to the year one thousand eight hundred & eighteen inclusive, at the rate of "one and one half per centum upon the original capital. "Secondly, by dividends to be made on the last day of "December for the present year, and from the year one "thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, to the year "one thousand eight hundred and seventeen inclusive, at "the rate of three and one half per centum upon the original capital; and by a dividend to be made on the last "day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, of such sum, as will be then adequate, according to the contract, for the final redemption of the said stock."

2d. All distinction between payments on account of *interest* and *Principal* being thus abolished by the establishment of the permanent rule of reimbursement above described, it has become necessary to vary accordingly the powers of attorney for receiving dividends; the public creditors will therefore observe that the following forms established for all powers of attorney which may be granted after the due promulgation of this notice, viz.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that I of do make, constitute and appoint of my true and lawful Attorney, for me, and in my name, to receive the dividends which are, or shall be payable according to law, on the (here describing the stock) *standing in my name in the books of* (here describing the books of the Treasury or the Commissioner of Loans, where the stock is credited) *from* (here insert the commencement and expiration of time for which the power of attorney is to continue) *with power also an attorney or attornies under him, for that purpose to make and substitute, and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises, hereby ratifying and confirming all that my said Attorney or his substitute, shall lawfully do, by virtue hereof.*

In Witness hereof, I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal the day of in the year

Sealed and Delivered in presence of,

BE IT KNOWN, that on the day of efore me personally came within named and acknowledged the above letter of attorney to be his act and deed.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and affixed Seal the day and year last aforesaid.

Given under my Hand at Philadelphia, this twentieth day of July 1796, pursuant to directions from the Secretary of the Treasury.

SAMUEL MEREDITH,
Treasurer of the United States.

July 23. w & s 11 J

SALT PETRE.

A large quantity of Double-Refined Salt Petre for sale at No. 25, South Third-street.

November 5.

FOR SALE,

About 1,600 acres of Land,

WELL situated, laying on and between Marsh and Beech Creeks, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, in four separate Patents. For terms of sale apply to

Wm. Blackburn,
No. 64, South Second-street.

October 31. mwftf

To be Rented,

A Large Vault and Cellar,

That will contain 200 pipes, situate in Walnut between Fourth and Fifth-streets. Also a COACH-HOUSE and STABLE, with Stalls for five horses.

N. B. Goods Stored by the month.

Enquire of Benjamin W. Morris.

November 30. mwf12

Lottery and Broker's Office,

No. 64, South SECOND STREET.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, for sale—a Check Book for examination—and prizes paid in the late lottery.

Check Books kept for examination and registering, for the City of Washington, No. 2, and Patteson Lotteries, both of which are now drawing—information where tickets are to be had, and prizes exchanged for undrawn tickets. A complete list of all the prizes in the late New-Port Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School Lottery, for examination.

The subscriber solicits the application of the public and his friends, who wish to purchase or sell Bank Stock, Certificates, Bills of Exchange or Notes, Houses, Lands, &c. or to obtain money on deposit of property.

*** Also Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery for sale at Ten Dollars each, which will be drawn early in the Spring.

Wm. Blackburn.

Philadelphia, *August* 18, 1796. mth

Brokers Office, and

COMMISSION STORE.

No. 63 South Third street, opposite the national new Bank.

SAMUEL M FRAUNCES and JOHN VAN REED, have entered into co-partnership, under the firm of FRAUNCES & VAN REED, in the business of Brokers, Conveyancers and Commission merchants. They buy and sell on commission every species of stock, notes of hand, bills of exchange, houses and lands, &c.

MONEY procured on depositi, &c. &c. all kinds of writings in the conveyancing line, done with neatness and dispatch; accounts adjusted, and books settled, in the most correct manner. Constant attendance will be given. They solicit a share of the public favor; they are determined to endeavour to deserve it.

N. B. The utmost secrecy observed.

SAMUEL M. FRAUNCES,
JOHN VAN REED.

Philad. August 27, 1796. m&wtf

Horses taken in,

For the Winter Season,

And fed on clover hay at the Subscribers place, 12 miles on the Bristol Road, where good stabling is provided, and great care will be taken of them

William Bell.

Nov. 23. mwf2wmthtf.

City of Washington.

SCHEME *of the* LOTTERY, No. II,

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE

FEDERAL CITY.

A magnificent dwelling-house,	20,000 dollars, & cash 30,000, are		50,000
1	ditto	15,000 & cash 25,000	40,000
1	ditto	15,000 & cash 15,000	30,000
1	ditto	10,000 & cash 10,000	20,000
1	ditto	5,000 & cash 5,000	10,000
1	ditto	5,000 & cash 5,000	10,000
1	cash prize of		10,000
2	do.	5,000 each, are	10,000
10	do.	1,000	10,000
20	do.	500	10,000
100	do.	100	10,000
200	do.	50	10,000
400	do.	25	10,000
1,000	do.	20	20,000
15,000	do.	10	150,000
16,739	Prizes.		
33,261	Blanks.		
50,000	Tickets, at Eight Dollars,		400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington.—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The Drawing will commence as soon as the tickets are old off.—The money prizes will be payable in thirty days after it is finished; and any prizes for which fortunate numbers are not produced within twelve months after the drawing is closed, are to be considered as given towards the fund for the University; it being determined to settle the whole business in a year from the ending of the drawing, and to take up the bonds given as security.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

The twenty four gentlemen who by appointment of the late Commissioners assisted in the management of the Hotel Lottery are requested to undertake this arduous task a second time on behalf of the public; a sufficient number of these having kindly accepted, it is hoped that the friends to a National University and the other federal objects may continue to favor the design.

By accounts received from the different parts of the Continent as well as from Europe, where the tickets have been sent for sale, the public are assured that the drawing will speedily commence, and that the care and caution unavoidably necessary to insure a safe disposal of the tickets, has rendered the short suspension indispensable.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

☞ Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells' Cooper's Ferry. co

Bank of North America.

THE STOCKHOLDERS are hereby notified that an election for twelve Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the Bank on Monday the 9th of January at ten o'clock.

RICHARD WELLS, Cashier.

Dec. 6. $to J.

Washington Canal Lottery,

No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authorised the underwritten, to raise twenty-six thousand, two hundred, and fifty dollars, for the purpose of cutting a Canal through the City of Washington, from th Potomac to the Eastern Branch Harbour.

The following is the SCHEME of No. I.

Viz 1	Prize of	20,000 dollars,	20,000
1	ditto	10,000	10,000
7 last drawn Tickets, each		5,000	35,000
6	ditto	1,000	6,000
10	ditto	400	4,000
20	ditto	100	2,000
55	ditto	50	2,750
5750	ditto	12	69,008
	To be raised for the Canal,		26,250
5850	Prizes,		175,000
11650	Blanks, not two to a prize.		
17500	Tickets, at Ten Dollars, -		175,000

☞ The Commissioners have taken the Securities required by the aforesaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this Lottery will commence, without delay, as soon as the Tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in six months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, *of* D.
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Washington, Feb. 11. $

Paterson Lottery.

FOR raising six thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars and fifty cents, by a deduction of fifteen per cent from the prizes, and not two blanks to a prize. viz

1	Prize of	5000	dollars is dollars	5000
1		1000		1000
1		500		500
5		200		1000
20		100		2000
99		50		4950
200		25		5000
2000		10		20,000
5	Last drawn numbers of	1000	dollars each,	5000
2332	Prizes.			44,450
4018	Blanks.			
6350	Tickets at Seven Dollars each,			44,450

By order of the Directors of the Society for establishing Useful Manufactures, the superintendants of the Paterson Lottery have requested the Managers to offer the foregoing Scheme to the public, and have directed them to refund the money to those persons who have purchased in the former Lottery, or exchange the tickets for tickets in this Lottery.

The lottery has actually commenced drawing, and will continue until finished. A list of the Blanks and Prizes may be seen at the office of William Blackburn, No. 64 south Second street, who will give information where tickets may be procured.

Dated this 17th day of June, 1796.

J. N. CUMMING,
JACOB R. HARDENBERG, } Managers.
JONATHAN RHEA,

STATE OF THE WHEEL.

1	Prize of	5000	- - -		5000
1		1000	- - -		1000
1		500	- - -		500
5		200	- - -		1000
20		100	- - -		2000
90		50	- - -		4500
165		25	- - -		4125
The five last drawn tickets, 1000 each,					5000

Being all the valuable prizes, besides a full proportion of the 10 dollars.

As the Lottery is considerably more than one third drawn, the value of the undrawn tickets is greatly increased, and it is worth the notice of those who hold tickets in the old scheme, that they can exchange their tickets for those in the above, if they apply soon, and at a moderate advance considering the now real value of an undrawn ticket.

The tickets being nearly all sold, the drawing in future will be oftener, and the Lottery soon finished.

November 12. mws

By Authority.

Schuylkill Bridge Lottery.

Sold by WILLIAM BLACKBURN, No. 64, South Second-street.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

For raising Sixty Thousand Dollars, agreably to an Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed during the last session, for building a Stone Bridge over the River Schuylkill, at the Borough of Reading, in the County of Berks.

					Dollars.
1	Prize of	20,000	Dollars -		20,000
1	do. of	10,000	do. - -		10,000
3	do. of	5,000	do. - - -		15,000
4	do. of	2,000	do. - - -		8,000
20	do. of	1,000	do. - - -		20,000
39	do. of	500	do. - - -		19,500
80	do. of	200	do. - - -		16,000
200	do. of	100	do. - - -		20,000
300	do. of	50	do. - - -		15,000
1	do. of	500	do. to be paid the possessor of the first drawn no.		500
5	do. of	3,000	do. to be paid possessors of the five last drawn nos		15,000
9,400	do. of	15	do. : -		141,000
10,054	Prizes				300,000
10,046	Blanks				
30,000	Tickets at Ten Dollars				300,000

All Prizes shall be paid fifteen days after the drawing is finished, upon the demand of a possessor of a fortunate ticket, subject to a deduction of twenty per cent. The Drawing will commence as soon as the Tickets are disposed of, or perhaps sooner, of which public notice will be given.

Philip Miller, Peter Kershner, William Witman, Joseph Hiester, James Diemer, Thomas Dundas, James May, John Otto, John Keim, Daniel Graeff, Sebastian Miller, COMMISSIONERS.

Reading, May the 9th, 1796.

Tickets in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, to be had at the above office, where the earliest information of the drawing of the Washington No. 2, and Patterson Lottery's, are received, and check books for examination and registering are kept.

October 7. 2awtf

DANCING SCHOOL.

WILLIAM M'DOUGALL will open his school on Monday the 31st inst. at ten o'clock in the morning, at his

Elegant New Ball Rooms,

In Fourth, between Chesnut and Walnut Streets.

Hours of tuition for young ladies, from 10 to 1 o'clock on Mondays, Wednesday, and Friday mornings; and for young gentlemen from 6 to 9 o'clock on the evenings of the same days.

In addition to a number of new cotillions, he means to introduce a variety of Scotch Reels.

Note. The first practising ball to be on Tuesday evening, the first of November, and to be continued every Tuesday, during the season.

For terms, &c, enquire at his house, No. 134, Market-street.

Oct. 17. tthf

A Manufactory FOR SALE.

A Valuable SOAP and CANDLE Manufactory, situate in a convenient part of the city; the works almost new, on an entirely original construction, and built of the best materials, and may be set to work immediately. Persons who wish to purchase, are requested to apply at No 273, South Second Street. September 13. t t s tf

Twenty Guineas Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 23d October, a Dark MULATTO BOY, named MOSES; 21 years old; about 5 feet 8 inches high; had on a mixed green coat, with a green velvet cape and oval yellow buttons; a striped vest; a pair of dark spotted pantaloons, and whole boots much worn. It is probable he may change his name and dress. He has been accustomed to driving a carriage, and waiting. The above reward will be paid for securing him so that the subscriber may get him again, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid by

Robins Chamberlaine.

Easton, Maryland, Nov. 10. 14 $1m2awtf

Le Breton,

SURGEON-DENTIST,

Pupil of the celebrated Mr. Dubois, late Dentist to the King and Royal Family of France, member of the College and Academy of Surgeons at Paris,

Keeps a complete assortment of every thing necessary to be used for the

Preservation of the Mouth and Teeth:

Patent Mineral Teeth, and Human & Ivory Teeth; Dentrifice in powder; Opiate; excellent Elixir for sweetening the mouth and preserving the teeth—he also furnishes Brushes and soft Sponges.

*** He lives in Chesnut-street, No. 135, above Fourth-street.

November 16. tts

SAMUEL RICHARDET

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen Merchants, that he has this day opened the CITY TAVERN and MERCHANTS COFFEE HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia.

The Subscription Room will be furnished with all the daily papers published in Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, Baltimore, together with those of the principal commercial cities of Europe—They will be regularly filed and none permitted to be taken away on any account.

Tea, Coffee, Soupes, Jellies, Ice Creams, and a variety of French Liquors; together with the usual refreshments, will at all times be procured at the bar.

Gentlemen may depend on being accommodated with the choicest of Wines, Spirituous Liquors, and the most approved Malt Liquors from London and other breweries.

The Larder will be supplied with the prime and earliest productions of the Season.

Large and small Parties, or single Gentlemen, may be accommodated with Breakfasts, Dinners, or Suppers, at hours most convenient to themselves—a cold Collation is regularly kept for conveniency, the Bill of Fare to be had at the bar.

The Lodging Rooms will be completely furnished, and the utmost attention paid to cleanliness, and every other requisite.

☞ SAMUEL RICHARDET will be happy to receive, and execute the commands of his Friends, and the Public at large; and with gratitude for their favours, he pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting to preserve that patronage with which he has been so distinguishingly honored.

Philadelphia, April 19. mwf

Treasury Department,

September 28, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury until the expiration of the first day of March next ensuing, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of June, 1797, to the thirty-first day of May, 1798, both days inclusive, at the places and within the districts hereafter mentioned, viz. At Oswego; at Niagara; at Presque Isle; at Sandusky Lake, and on Sandusky River; at Detroit; at Michilimackinac; at Fort-Franklin; at Pittsburgh; at Cincinnati; at Fort-Hamilton; at Fort St. Clair; at Fort-Jefferson; at Grenville; at Picque Town and Loramies Store; at Fort Adams; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance on the Miami River to Lake Erie; at Fort Steuben; at Fort Massac; at any place from Fort Massac to the south boundary of the United States on the river Mississippi; at Fort Knox; at Ouiatanon.

If supplies shall be required for any posts or places not mentioned in this notice, all such supplies shall be furnished at prices proportioned to those to be paid at the posts before recited, or as may be hereafter agreed on between the United States and the Contractor.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound two ounces of bread or flour.

One pound two ounces of beef, or fourteen ounces of pork or bacon.

Half a gill of rum, brandy or whiskey.

One quart and half a pint of salt. } per hundred rations
Two quarts of Vinegar,
Two pounds of Soap,
One pound of Candles,

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, as that there shall at all times during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oswego, for the term of six months in advance, and at each of the other posts, for the term of at least three months in advance, in good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is to be understood, that the Contractor is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops at each post, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the price of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO,
—No. 119—
CHESNUT-STREET.
[Price Eight Dollars per Annum.]